EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO NOV. 6.

OF TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NICARAGUA RAILWAY. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866. Earl Derby has encouraged the deputation on the subject of the Nicaragua Railway.

MURDER OF AMERICANS. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866. ane American vessel Gen. Sherman got ashore at

Corea. Forty persons on board were murdered by the natives.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN SAXONY DEMOBILIZED. BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866. It is said that all the Prussian army in Saxony has been ordered demobilized.

REDUCTION OF PRUSSIAN FORCES IN SAXONY. BenLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866 A Royal decree reduces the Prussian force in Sax ony to a peace footing.

AUSTRIA. MILITARY REFORMS.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1868. Two project for the military reform in Austria includes universal limbility to serve in the army, the use of breech-loading arms and other measures.

> SPAIN, BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY. THE RUMORED ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1868. The rumored alliance of Spain with Brazil against Paraguav is denied.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OUT. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6 .- The steamship Belgian, from Quebec, has arrived at Londonderry, en route to this port.
Lisnon, Nov. 6.—The United States fron-clad Miantono

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Nov. 6, a. m .- Consols for Money opened at 891

AMERICAN SECURITIES. The prices for American Securities are as follows: Erie shares, 51; Illinois Central shares, 70; United States 5 20s, 68;

shares, 505; United States 5-20s, 682; Illinois Centrals, 762. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6, a. m .- The Cotton market today is quite active, indicating a total day's sale of 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands opened at 15jd.

LONDON, Nov. 6-Evening -Consols for mency 894. Er

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6-Evening.-The Manchester market for Wool and Yarns is dull. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL Nov. 6-Evening.—The market for Breadstuffs is basy. Corn. 34/3 for Mixed Western. Pork tends downward.

BY STEAMSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA AT HALIPAX HALIFAX, Nov. 6 .- The Java arrived early this

The Java, Moodie, left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th. Arrived at Halifax at 12 p. m. She has 31 Halifax and 117 Boston passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament had been formally further

DEATH OF MR. SNYDER. DEATH OF MR. STYDER.

Mr. Snyder, the inventor of the breach-loading rifle bea
this name, and whose case was attracting considerable attendied suddenly, on the 20th inst.

In absence of any political excitement, the subject of ritualism in the Church of England was being freely discussed.

The Lendon Times was daily flooded with correspondence on the subject.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 29th, under the auspices of the United Kingdom alliance, for the suppres-sion of the Liquor traffic, in order to wolcome Neil Dow to England. The Hall was crowded, and the reception of the guest was most coordina and enthusiastic.

ADMIRAL HOPE'S SUCCESSOR.

Admiral Mundy will succeed Sir James Hope as Commander Chief of the North American station. The short-time movement among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers was making progress, and indicated a large decrease in production.

crease in production.

SIR HUGH CAIRNS.

Sir Hugh Cairns had been honored with a grand banquet
Belfast on the occasion of his retirement from the represent
tion of that city.

LOG OF A 27-TUN YACHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The following is the log of the American yacht lice, 27 tms, which recently arrived at the Isle of Wight, om Boston: Monday, July 9—Cleared from Custom-House, coston, in ballast, for Isle of Wight, having on the arrived rither H. Clark, master; George Harrison, steward; Donald

The following is the log of the American Yacht Alice, 27 tms, which recently arrived at the Isle of Wight, from Baston: Monday, July 2—Cleared from Catom-Hosse, Boston, in bulast, for Isle of Wight, having on the articles Arthur H. Clark, matter; George Harison, steward; Donald McLeed, Angus McKay, and William Rahlson, scannen; C. A. Zongfelows and H. B. Stamfield, passengers. Treasin, July 3—Light Booth, west and the Stamfield passengers. Treasin, July 3—Light Booth, west through the Monday of the Light Booth for Nahant, wind light, and Wellseshing, July 3—Light Booth, west through the Monday of and surgee both hoisted at acon, Start Point in sight, bearing by compass N. E. 34 miles chronometer exact, crew employed painting and getting yachtin order. All sails much improved by worage; probably the first yacht that ever crossed the ocean with bracing gig. 8 p. m. lights he) on port and bow, nearly the end of our pligrimage. Latitude at noon 49 deg. 30 min. S.; long 6 deg. 10 min. W. Distance, 1ci miez. B. 30 4:10. Ye with the continuous co

TRANCE.

THE LYONS WORKMEN.

The situation of the Lyons workmen was grave mough to require the presence of the Prefect of that city in Paria, whither he was summoned by telegraph.

The state of Lyons was discussed at length in the Cabinet appared. It was rumored that the Emperor justed on a large

FRANCE.

loan being raised to mitigate the emergency, and that owing to ministerial objections changes in the Cabinet were not un-

NIGHT SIGNALS. The French Government had adopted the system of night ignals, invented by Mrs. Martha Coaton of Washington, an arge quantities were being manufactured at Toulon.

The Pairie deales there is any question of the Freach Government contracting a loan of a million france.

The Standard and Le France also assert there is no question any loan, great or small. The Bourse on the morning of the 27th was firm. Routes, 69

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A letter, professing to be authentic, details the salady under which the Empress of Mexico was suffering. She aboved under a fixed idea that her attendants were in a conpiracy. She was allowed to see no one but her doctor and syncirc confessor. Physicians are said to have given up almost libope of her recovery, and greatly apprehend the effect of a cryons force.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says it is conjectured that the condition of the Empress will induce Maximilian to modify the resolution he had expressed, of remaining in Mexico after the departure of the French army. He also gives the rumor that the whole French army will quit Maxico at the same time; that ten screw ships of the line and the same number of frigates are fitted out as transports, and will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of Kovember, and that the Amstrian frigate Elizabeth is placed as the order of Maximilian, who is expected to roturn to Europe.

On the other hand, the Paris Patric states, on the authority of letters from Tricete, that the Elizabeth is to take the Empress back to Mexico, that the Elizabeth is to take the Empress back to Mexico, that the Rotalith is audiciently improved to justify hopes of a speedy recovery, and that physicians think by returning to her husband she will receive the ears and attention likely to complete her cure. ryous fever. The Paris correspondent of The Times says it is couled at the condition of the Empress will induce Maximil

THE PRUSSO SAXON TREATY.

The following are the principal points of the Saxon Peace Treaty. Saxon will enter into the North German Confederation. The Saxon army will be reorganized as soon as confitions have been arranged by the North German Confederation.

deration.

Konigstein and Dresden will have a mixed garrison. Prussis Konigstein and Dresden will have a mixed garrison. Fiv-will furnish garrisons for other Saxon towns until the or-ization of the Saxon army takes-place. The Saxon troops at to return home will be placed under the command of the a Prussian General in Saxony. The war indemnity to be pair Saxony is fixed at 10,000,000 thalers from which 1,003,000 the ways of Laban and Gorditz.

The Pressian military covernors and civil commissioners sian military governors and civil commissioners will

case to exercise their functions.

The former Bellucrein treaty will continue in force, subject o a notice of six meaths should either contracting party desire

to withdraw therefrom:

Prussia obtains exclusive possession of the Saxon telegrap
wires. Persons politically compromised during the war without be molested on that account. Saxony will regulate he
diplomatic representation it conformity with the general base
to be laid down for the whole of the North German Confedera

The King and Queen of Saxony had returned to their capital, and were received with enthusiasm. The King had issued a proclamation thanking the people for their fidality, assuring them of his continued affection, and promising his first efforts to promote their prosperity. He declared he would devote himself to the new Confederation with the same fidelity as to the old Bund, and use every effort te render the new alliance a blessing.

AUSTRIA. FURTHER DISINTEGRATION OF THE EMPIRE-INTRIGUES

OF PRUSSIA.

The London Times alludes to further disintegration The London Times actudes to turther distintegration of the Austrian Empire as possible.

Trussin is said to be intriguing with Greek religionists who number about 3,500,000 scattered in Hungary and other provinces. Even the German Provinces of the Empire are not safe from the attraction which is carrying Bavaria and Wurtemburg into the Prussian Confederation, and if atghe same time on orthodox propagands be set to work, the process of disintegration may be rapid.

ACQUITTAL OF COUNT CLAM-GALLAS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed the following letter to Count Clam-Gallas:

Dear Count Clam-Gallas:

Dear Count Clam-Gallas:

Dear Count Clam-Gallas:

General of Cavelry: In consequence of information received from the headquarters of the
Army of the North, announcing that the condition of your corps
d'armée, after the battle of Gitachin, necessitated a suspension
of the operations of the principal army, it was requisite that
any inquiry should be made into statements of such grave importance, and that you should be recalled from the army. The
preliminary investigation having failed to bring any act home
to you. I willingly approved of the council of war which you
yourseli-saked for with a view to your own reputation, and now
I express to you my complete satisfaction that the council of
war, confirmed in all particulars, has admitted your entire innocence, and that it has thereby preserved without stain to my
army and to the State the name and reputation of a brave General who has served me and my house for many years with true
devotion. Schonbrunn, Oct. 12.

DENMARK.

DENMARK.

THE KINGDOM MENACED WITH EXTINCTION.

The London Globe says that Denmark is menaced with estinction, unless wise comises and a juster spirit supported we doubt not by the influence of England and France prevals at the Court of Berlin, Denmark will soon undergo intriber disnemberment, and finally disappear as an independent State from the maps of Europe.

The Globe believes that a design is entertained by Prussia and Swedick to absorb Denmark, Prussia taking the mainland while the islands are annexed to Sweden and Spain.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY. The Government is said to have resolved on modifying the

RUSSIA.

BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS DAGMAR. The Emperor has issued a manifesto, announcing the betrothal of Czarewitch to the Princess Dogmar, and co-ferring on her the title of Imperial Highness.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S EXPECTED ENTRY INTO VENICE Victor Emannel would enter Venice on the 7th of ovember, and it is said that he will be accompanied by all the proper Ministers at the Italian Court, who are said to have ceived instructions to that effect from their respective Gov.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR EGYPT.

The Independance contains the following remarks on his subject:
If we may believe the information of one of our Paris corre-roadents, the resolution of the Vicercy of Egypt to introduce spondents, the resolution of the Vicercy of Egypt to introduce into that country representative institutions like those of France, has aroused the fears and suspicious of England. This project having been encouraged by the French Government, the Cabinet of London believes it can perceive therein the first step to a French protectorate of Egypt when a crisis takes place in the East, and accordingly the agents of England in Constantinople and Alexandria have set themselves to work to prevent its execution. They have sireadly succeeded in making the Sultan regret the tacin assent which he gave to the projects of the vicercy, and one of the first effects of their action is to restore to credit Mustapha Pesha, the brother of Ismael, who was deprived of his right to the succession of Egypt by the introduction of the principle of direct inheritance, and unceremoniously dismissed from the court of the Padisha a few months ago.

The Independance does not attach much importance to this news, but thinks that if the people of Egypt are ripe for the introduction of the constitutional system, the reform will be effected in spite of the opposition of England, and will prove a benefit to the whole of Europe.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENS TOWN.

CONDITION OF THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE UNCHANGED.
TRIESTE, Oct. 27.—The condition of the Empress Charlotte is unchanged. Maximilian telegraphs his approval of the course pursued by her physician Mirmar, but says nothing of any intention on his part to leave Mexico.
VON BRUST'S APPOINTMENT SIGNED BY THE EMPREOR.
VIENNA, Oct. 27.—It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Emporor has signed the appointment of Earon Von Beust as Minister of Foreign Affairs.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SAKONYDISSOLVED.
DREEDEN, Oct. 27.—A ROYAI decree was issued to.

DERSER, Oct. 27.—A Royal decree was issued to-day dissolving the Provisional Government. Herr Nostex has been appointed Minister of the Interior. FIRAL RESULT OF THE PLEBINGITUM IN VENETIA.

VENICE, Oct. 27.—The final result of the plobisci-tum of Venetia shows 641,758 votes in favor of a milon with Italy, and only 69 negatives. There was great popular enthu-siasm throughout Venetia.

siasm throughout Venetia.

GREAT BATTLE IN CANDIA—THE TURES REPULSED.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.—News received from Greek sources states that a great battle took place in Candia on the 17th inst., between the Cretans, in number 20,000 men, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian troops, 25,000 strong.

The latter are said to have been repulsed, and Ismael Pasha

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 59,000 bales, including 9,500 bales to speculators and 14,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant and all qualities advanced to a trifling extent, but closed quiet at a deckne of 4,004. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 174d. Middling Orleans, 154d. Fair Mobiles, 154d. Middling Mobiles, 154d. Fair Uplands, 164d. Middling Uplands, 164d. The market closed firmer on Friday with sales of 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, but quotations are unchanged. Stock in port, 702,500 bales, of which 209,500 bales are American. re American.
STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is heavy and

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

VENETIA. ENTHUSIASM OF THE VENETIANS-THE NATIONAL

GUARD-PREPARATIONS FOR THE PETES-POPU-LAR DEMONSTRATIONS-THE DEPARTING AUS-TRIANS-EXTRAVAGANT HOPES OF THE PROPLE. TRIABS—EXTRA
from Our Special Correspondent.
VENICE, Oct. 18, 1866.

"To-morrow, to-morrow at 8 o'clock, the French ship

will give to the Italian ship the salute, and go away; and the telegraph will outrun any news I can send you by we are free, we are to ourselves, all free. We must put out our flags. At 9 o'clock will come the Italian sol-

diers." -So exclaimed an Italian in my hearing just now, enthusiastically swinging his arms, and rapidly passing up and down the long drawing-room floor. The man's history is a romance. The scion of an aristocratic family whose representatives sat on the ducal throne and in the Papal chair, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries-he passes every day, on Piazza di San Marco, an equestrian statue of one of his ancestors, as proud as they, and in the deepest poverty. His history is similar to that ofmany Venetian nobles. His enthusiasm is common to all Italians. Yesterday, the "National Guard" paraded on one of the Campos, and the narrow calles-one can bardly all them streets leading from it were almost canopied with flags, tricolors in every imaginable device, and displays of the stalian arms. Growds were everywhere. As I stood upon one of the bridges, my gondolier elbowed past me, very much after the manner of a democratic country, and swinging his cap, led a short of "Viva Italie," that gave vent to the full hearts of the almost vectorier seconds.

Very different is that "Guarde Nationale" to-day from the body of a few men who met by stealth nightly to drill in the hall of one of the old deserted palaces. Very dif-ferent their feelings to-day from those of the night there appeared in their midst the chief agent of the Austrian po-Very different is that: "thanks amonate the body of a few men who met by stealth nightly to drill in the ball of one of the old deserted palaces. Very different their feelings to-day from those of the night ther appeared in their midst the chief agent of the hight ther appeared in their midst the chief agent of the hight ther appeared in their midst the chief agent of the Austrian pince, and proceeding to take down from their replies to his questioning, their names individually, their numbers, and the length of time the organization had existed, and finally leaving thom with a cool "amuse yourselves, gentlemen." But no harm followed, though the police wasted outside nightly afterward ostensibly to prevent disturbance when they broke up. Possibly they might not have recognized this as their whole duty had the war eventuated otherwise than it has. The first aggressive movement on the part of the "Guarde Nationale," after that of existing at all, was to arm themselves with wooden guns; but for this they saked and secured permission from the Military Governor, Baron Alemann. Afterward real guns were substituted, and gradually they displaced the Austrian police, first dividing duty with them, sinelly assuming the whole, with guilding duty with them, sinelly assuming the whole, with guilding duty with them, sinelly assuming the whole, as far as citizons were concerned, a few Austrians still patroling to prevent any disturbance on the part of the Austrian soldiers. For so new an organization they perform their duties well, though at first Alemann was obliged to leave his bed one night to inspire them with course to disposite and the substitution of the capacities and perfection of Garibaid and at the same time taking care to keep in close proximity to an Austrian officer, received a curt admonition to "shut up," accompanied by a box on the ear. But the boy was speedily confirmed in his ideas of free speech by the prompt arrest of the officer by the "Guarde." One loves to see all these—young men—most of them are, doing

poor women, with babes in one arm, threw the other round the necks of the soldiers, and even kiesed the officers, weeping, and crying, "We will live upon polenta and garlic—only let us be Italian." If I state that polenta is corn-meal mush, or pudding, made thick, molded into large balls, often only half-cooked (fuel is so dear), and cut in slices with a string, perhaps this extent of patriotism will be better appreciated by your readers.

During the last few days the dropping of "petards" has been quite a characteristic feature of the present state of Venice. These petards are paper shells filled with powder, which on falling burst with a loud report, much to the amusement of one party, and the consternation of the other. They are thrown into the construction of the other. They are thrown into the contrivards and shops of persons suspected of Austrian sympathics, and often occasion considerable damage in a small way. Some tradesmen have been obliged to close their shops on this account. The Patriarch, particularly obnoxious on account of having commanded prayers for Austrian success, has suffered considerable inconvenience from these shells. Garibaldians, or perhaps it would be safer to say Garibaldian shirts, are very numerous; though without doubt many of the wearers are well entitled to them, by many a brave struggle and hard fought battle. Still, if report be true, the costume, being easily assumed, has been made use of by light-fingered persons as a discusse. On this account Count Vimercait has presented a request that no person be allowed to wear it, notwithstanding which many persons go about in it, whose presence often occasion are in

persons go about in it, whose presence of their decrees and "Evivas;" indeed the whole population are in such a state of excitement that the slightest occasion for an outborst is siezed upon, and is to them a God-send.

Shall we for a moment look on the other side—there are always two? Shall we try to see whatever there may have been of good in the deportment of the sad and humbled men from over the sea, who for the last few days have been as quietly withdrawing as the people would allow, and without any hostile demonstration on their part? The last of them go to night at 12 o'clock, and Gen. Alemann follows to morrow. Shall we say how deservedly and universally popular the Governor has been as an individual with his enemies? Shall we say how stoical the Austrian soldiers have been in the midst of the grossest insult—boys and men ard even women following them hooting at and tanning them, as they pass up and down on their beats? It is impossible to see it wishout admiration: grave and sad as their faces certainly are; but of their extreme forbearance and entire self-control and almost faultiess discipline, the Italians ought willingly to testify. Only these qualities on their part, combined with the most judicious repassement by the Governor have prevented seenee of rich pline, the Italians ought willingly to testify. Only these qualities on their part, combined with the most judicious management by the Governor, have prevented scence of riot and bloodshed. As a specimen of their forbearance let me mention a scene that took place on Grand Canal. As Gen. Moring's gendola was passing under the bridge, a person leaning over cried "Viva Vittoria Emanuele." To this the General replied—as the signing of the treaty of peace justified him in doing—and with marked courtesy, "Viva Vittoria Emanuele!" "But when he comes you dogs must run," rejoined the individual on the bridge, turning away to boast of having thus insulted the General. Reverting again to the idea that the destiny of Venetia and Italy may not even yet be settled for all future time, it was quite clear that the names of old leaders and old rallying cries were not entirely forgotten. At the rehearsal of the band of the National Guard in the theater "comploy," a few evenings since, the rehearsal theater "comploy," a few evenings since, the rehearsal was attended by a large audience, and of course became the occasion of a demonstration. Flags were displayed on the stage and from many of the boxes, and the tunewas attended by a large audience, and of course became the occasion of a demonstration. Flags were displayed on the stage and from many of the bores, and the tune-loving Venetians accompanied the music with hands and feet. Then came evivas—"Viva Vittoria Emanuele," "viva Garibaldi," "viva Ricasoli," and—alas for human inconsistency—"viva la Republica Venrana," "viva Mazzini!" Still the universality of the present desire of the unity of Italy under a constitutional king forbids a fear that the forthcoming "Pichecutic" shall have any different result. Wiseacros who listen to the expectations of the people, and compare them with the condition of Italy, remembering the impulsive restless, sensitive character of the Venetians, raise questions in regard to no very distant future. According to the ideas of the common people all trouble, of whatever nature, will be at an end when the King and Garibaldi comes. The laborer's toil will be lightened, and the beggars will shound. Certainly their expectations are most extraordinary. Possibly, all of them may not be met. Possibly, the Government may be burdensome to those upon whose shoulders it rests for support. Possibly the constant restlessness and agitations of the past years, and memory of the republic of the past, together with the independence—to all practical purposes—of the present hour, and their own demonstrative and inflammable temperament, may make them difficult and even dangerous to manage. To argue that it is not so, would be to ignore the existence of a large and respectable party, who quietly watch the proceedings, wearing the triccolor and speaking carelessly of the "Gallantuome," as they call the King, and who say in regard to the present demonstration, "they will soon be tired of it"—Existing their hopes upon Garibaldi and Mazzini, regarding the present movement as the dirst step leading to the realization of their ambition. However, be this as it may, to night Venice waits with impatience for the morrow. Every one of the numerous little newspapers that them at the railway.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION NOT TO BE REOPENED-THE INSUBRECTION IN CANDIA-PALSE REPORTS AS TO EUROPEAN TURKEY-ATTACK UPON AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11, 1868.

I am able to-day to give you an authoritative statement of the present position of the Eastern question. Of course it may change its form within a month, and in that case

There is now no prospect of the reopening of the East ern question in general. There will be active interference in favor of the Christians in Candia, but it will be with the object of putting off the Eastern question, not of opening it. England and France are agreed upon this point. Neither of these powers is ready for any general clearing out in Turkey. Both fear that Russia would gain what is lost by Turkey, and both are of the opinion that Russia is strong enough already. If Lord Lyons had been removed to Paris, as was reported last week, it would have given color to the reports of the European press, especially as Moustier has just been called from Constantinople to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; but Moustier is really opposed to any revival of the Eastern question. This is so well known here, that when he went to Athens, on his way to Paris, the mob would have tora him to pieces if they had dared to do so. As it was, they howled and hissed at him, cursed him, and called him every uncomplimentary name known in the Greek and French vocabularies. Lord Lyons has more sympathy with the Greeks, and understands the rottenness of the Turkish Empire better than his predecessors; but he sees the difficulties of the Eastern question too plainly to be inclined to open it now. It is not ripe yet. the object of putting off the Eastern question, not of

question too planty of the second in Europe Russia is doing what it can, both here and in Europe Russia is doing what it can, both here and in Europe I now the second in Russia is doing what it can, both here and in Europe, to compel the great powers to take up the sick man's case, for she has everything to gain and nothing to lose in the settlement of this question. The Russian Embassador here is untiring in his offorts to stir up difficulties in European Turkey, to encourage the Caniotes, and to force this question upon England and France. It is true, also, that Russian agents here and elsewhere are doing everything in their power to bring the United States into the question. All the stories about the United States Government desiring to purchase an island on the coast of Turkey originate from this source. And our Government knows very well that one of the most desirable islands for a naval station is at our disposal whenever we choose to accept it as a free gift.

as a free gift.

Prople do not give away islands without an object, however, and in this case the object is to make the power of the United States felt in Greece and Turkey.

An American naval squadron, within a day's sail of the Marmora, would to-day add 50 per cent to the influence of Russia in the East, for Russia takes pains to have it understood here that she is in close alliance with the United

derstood here that she is in close alliance with the United States.

But would it be desirable for us to mix ourselves up in this question? What could we gain by the partition of the Turkish Empire? Have we not work enough to do in America? Is Mexico free and civilized? Is our own territory all occupied, and have we not a sort of second Turkey on our hands in Utah?

The Turks are already alarmed about us, and are on the point of sending an embassy to the United States to cultivate friendly relations and head off Russia, and, by the way, the announcement of this intention has caused great excitement in Greece when it is proposed to send a Greek Embassador to the United States at once to neutralize the effects of the Turkish Embassy.

If the Eastern question is reopened it will be due to the incendiary articles of the European press. It would seem as though Russia must have half the journals of Europein her psy, and she may succeed in this way, in compelling England and France, against their own will, to take up the question. It is even possible that Russia may compel them to this step by taking up the question herself alone. England and France will never undertake a second Crimean war to save Turkey.

When I wrote last week the Turkish Commander was about to finish the Candiotes at a single blow. We have news one week later. The great project is still in the future, but it is to come off in a few days, and in view of its prespective success the Sultan has just sent as special messonger to Crote to thank the Pasha for the brilliant victory which he is about to gain! This is Turkey!

There has been no serious fighting during the week, but the Moslem families in the interior are

its prospective success the Sultan has just sent a special messenger to Crote to thank the Pasha for the brilliant victory which he is about to gain! This is Turkey!

There has been no serious fighting during the week, but the Moslem families in the interior are continuing to leave their homes for the fortresses, and one of these companies, with a convoy of five battalions of regular troops, was attacked by the insurgents and a battle ensued, in which the Turks acknowledge aloes of 50 killed. The truth is that the regular troops cannot fight in the mountains, and the Turks are now sending down 2,000 Arnaouts for this kind of warfare. The excitement in Greece continues, and ressels ladon with summunition are leaving every day for Crete. Many volunteers are also joining the insurgents. In spite of the expectations of the Turkish Pasha, I have now no doubt that the insurgents will gain by their robellion more than they originally demanded from the Turks. It is decided that England and France will secure to them at least a Christian Governor and Christian tribunals. I expect to see them insist also upon semi-independence. The Pasha of Egypt is still hoping to gain the island, and he is ready to bribe all creation to accomplish the purpose. There are American officials out here who might have made their fortunes in this business, if they had been inclined to do so. The Porte may, in the end, accept the Viceory's offers, but they do not now favor the plan.

There is, however, a division in the Turkish Ministry on the Cretan question, and Fund Pasha came very near regaining his place as Grand Vixier last week.

It is not easy to carry on a war, even against Grete, without money, and money was never so scarce in Constantinople as now.

If we were to believe the European press, all European Turkey is in arms. The Greeks in Thessally and Epirus are in revolt. The Montenegrins and Servians are attacking the Turks; and so on. These stories are attacking the Turks are carefully providing against any possible outbreak in tho

for his services prior to the 10th of January. And on that day countracts are void and cannot be enforced for their beneat, because not made within the time presented by law. This bill would compel the laborer to accept for his services what ever sum his employer might offer him, and if the poor man with wife and children dependent for amtenance and education on the fruits of his labor, should refuse to accept one-third or one-fifth the value of his services beyond the fatal. 16th of January, he fails into the jaw of the monster twin of the Labor hill, the new vagrant act, and deprived of his liberty and forced to toil for the public—not for any crime against the morals or peace of society, but because he refused to contract to work for a whole year for little or no pay.

PAYMENT OF THE BEBEL DEBT. A bill to pay the balance of salary due a Confederate state officer was introduced in the Legislature, but opposed on the ground that it contravened express terms and obvious meaning of an ordinance of the late Convention repudiating the war debt and forbidding the payment by the State of any debt or liability accruing subsequent to Sc-cession and prior to the re-establishment of civil govern-ment under Federal suspices. At this critical juncture, ment under Federal auspices. At this critical juncture, says. The Austin City Intelligencer, when it was apparent that the bill as it stood would be lost, Mr. Munson offered a substitute bill, donating to the family of R. T. Wheeler \$1,066, as a mark of the State's respect for the distinguished services of the deceased. The substitute bill was said to be free from all the objections urged against the original, and was adopted and passed to engressment with but slight opposition. If it is competent for the Legislature of Texas to pay the balance due on dudge Wheeler's salary by a donation act to his family, it is within the power of that body, by resorting to the donation dodge, to pay the entire war dot incurred. The process is simple—donation acts as tributes of respects for distinguished services may be passed without limit, and every citizen of the State who in civil or military capacity has so demeaned himself as to have won the approbation of this Legislature may be paid in full for his services rendered to the Confederate cause.

OBITUARY.

SIMBON DRAPER. Mr. Simeon Draper of this city died at Whitestone,

Long Island, at 34 o'clock, yesterday morning. He had been ill for several weeks. On Saturday his physicians announced his rocovery hopeless. On Sunday night he was attacked with paralysis and thereafter rapidly failed.

paralysis and thereafter rapidly falled.

For many years Mr. Draper was a prominent merchant of this city. He finally was unfortunate in business. Subsequent to his business disasters he became an auctioneer, a position for which he was admirably qualified and in which he was emi-

which he was admirably qualified and in which he was eminently successful.

In the political affairs of the State and Nation Mr. Draper
teak a deep interest and active part. He held a prominent
place in the old Whig party of this State, and was for many
years the personal and political friend of Wm, H. Seward. In
later years the political relations of the two were broken up,
Mr. Draper, soon after the formation of the Republican party,
becoming a decided opponent of the Seward policy. Mr. Drapor was several times a member of the Whig State Central
Committee.

For many years before the war ne was President of the Board
of Ten Governors having charge of the city charities. When
the law creating this Board was repealed, he was appointed a
Commissioner of Public Charities and Corrections, and retained
that post until 1864, when he resigned the position, to which
Controller Beennan succeeded. His administration of these
offices was almost universally commended. In 1862 he was
appointed a Provest-Marshal for this city. In 1864, by appointment of President Lincoln, he succeeded Mr. Barney as Collecter of the Port of New York. He resigned this position, in 1865,
being succeeded by ex-Senator King of St. Lawrence County.
At the filme of his death Mr. Draper was the Government
Cotton Agent, having charge of all the cotton received at this
port.

Mr. Draper was a man of much ability, and exerted a marked

port.

Mr. Draper was a man of much ability, and exerted a marked influence in the circles in which he moved, whether of politics Mr. Braper was a man of much sort, the terms of political influence in the circles in which he moved, whether of political or trade. He had a very thorough knowledge of political affai and had many warm political adherents. He was a man generous impulses and altogether a good citizen.

CIVIL COURTS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS-Nov. 6. NEGRO SUFFRAGE UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS' BILL-AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

A very important question is now pending in our Courts under the Civil Rights' bill, and the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery. A colored man in the Second Constitution abolishing Slavery. A colored man in the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward claimed the right to be registered as a legal voter. He was asked whether he owned real estate within the State, and refused to answer the question as immaterial. The Inspectors of Registry, following the Constitution of this State and the settled custom, refused to place his name on the Registry, and he now asks for a mandamus to compet them to place his name there, claiming that the Civil Rights bill and the Constitutional amendment have fibolished all differences between citizens of the State. The motion will be argued on the third Monday, Mr. Gilbert being the attorney for the relator.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nov. 6-Before Judge SHIPMAN.

Judge Shiffman.

The United States agt, the Schooner Commodore Kearney, &o
This was an application by the District-Attorney
for permission to amend the libel heretofore filed against this
vossel, by inserting a new and distinct cause of forfeiture.
The vessel having been discharged at the time of her original
seiture by filing a bond in accordance with the practice of the
Court, it was now objected that to allow the amendment would
affect the rights of the sureties by varying the obligations
which they originally incurred.
The Court, after having the matter under consideration, determined the amendment must be allowed.
Benj. K. Phelps. Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, for the
United States; A. J. Heath, for claimants.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAT. COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I. Held by Justice OMERUF. BARNARD. Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.—Nos. 2461, have et al. agt. Smith et al.; 2003. The Feople of the State of Newfork set. Wm. H. Farrar; 2071. Edno. J. Genet egt. M. Howland et 1. 2023. Leoused Appe by et al. agt. The Antor File Instrance Co.; 5. Junes W. Lyon. et al. agt. Edward Kettaer et al.; 2200, Canfes lowden egt. Howell Hoppock et al.; 271, John H. Sprage egt. Chas. Gregory; 2205. Francia Donosbach et al. agt. Prancia Smin; 743, fesses Chamberlein agt. Wm. B. Selisbury et al.; 1221, Von. C. Brown, 243, Wm. J. Milo Prat; 2231. Senale Sobel agt. Thes. Dernny; 2233, Wm. J. The control and the best seconds of the what effects of the control of the contro

road Co.; 20, Hendly agt. Donnell; 21, Kilpstrick agt. Lamflace, 22, Harford agt. Wedomeyers; 22, Kilpstrick agt. Fritzschi; Doughly-agt. Fritzschi; Doughly-agt. Fritzschi; Badwin agt. Fattrachi; 26, Badwin agt. Et lag 37, Qairk agt. Wylle; 22, Gilbons agt. Sherman; 29, Magt. Jack; 26, Sprague agt. The Ninth-ave. Rallroad Co.; 21, No. agt. Wright. The steamship Periere, Capt. Duchesne, left Bro on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 5 o'clock, p. m., and arrived at Sand, Hook Nov. 6, at 2 a. m. She brings 306 passengers and a ful

cargo of merchandise. On the morning of Nov. 2 she passes the steamship Florida of the General Transatlantic Company, lat. 46° 4′, lon. 49° 30′, on route for New York. SNOW AND MUSQUITOES-TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. -O.

Monday night, which was one of peculiar atmospheric condi-tions, there was uninterrupted telegraphic communication be-tween Sydney. Cape Breton and New-Orleans, through Neva-Scotia and New-Brunswick and the various States of the Union. The following dispatches were sent:

Sydney to New-Orleans.—"Your connection good. Gisd to hoar from sunny New-Orleans. It is snowing hard here."

New-Orleans to Sydney.—"It is quite suitry to-night. We are fighting musquitoes. Your connection was good via Me-bile."

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U. S. 5s 1871 Reg.
2,000 ... 115
U. S. 5s, 1874 Reg.
30,000 ... 105
U. S. 6s, 5-20 Cop 76:
12,500 ... 103
U. S. 6s -20 Reg. 62
5,900 ... 107
U. S. 6s, 5-20 Cop, 65
2000 ... 107
2000 ... 107
2000 ... 107
30,000 ... 107
U. S. 6s, 5-20 Cop, 65
220,000 ... 107
U. S. 6s, 5-20 Cop, 65
220,000 ... 107
U. S. 6s, 5-20 Cop, 65
320,000 ... 107
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U. S. 6s, 5-20 Cop, 65
30,000 ... 100
U. S. 6s, 10-40 Reg.
10,000 ... 100
U. S. 6s, 10-40 Coupon Canton ... 50
U. S. 6s, 10-40 Coupon Canton ... 554
Ullinois Central ... 551 Illinois Centre

U S 5e 5-20 Cp, 1565 Atlantle Mai 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 115 200 ... 125 200 ... 115 200 ... 125 200 ...

 OFEN BOARD OF BROKESS—10 A. M.

 Rutland Marble.
 Atlantic Mail
 Clev & Pitts

 100.
 1261
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 Cumberland
 100.
 127
 1400.

Mo. 394 Breaking, New-York, 1.